

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3555

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:  
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman.  
Chao Kih Shan, Esq.,  
H. Stollerfoth, Esq.,  
Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

### BANKERS:—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland,  
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 " " " " " "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [18]

### THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000  
CAPITAL CALLED-UP £251,993.15.0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
Wm. Kerwick, Esq., Chairman.  
Adolf von André, Esq.,  
Egbert Iverson, Esq.,  
David McLean, Esq.,  
H. D. Sassoon, Esq.,  
H. D. Stewart, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:  
The Hon. J. J. Kerwick, The Hon. C. P. Chater,  
H. Hopplius, Esq.

Head Office:—3, Princes Street, London.

Branches:—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Agencies:—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS

and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [187]

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000

BANKERS:  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months:—5 per cent.

" 6 " " " " " " " " " "

" 3 " " " " " " " " " "

JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

## Intimations.

WANTED.

A ROTARY PRINTING PRESS. Also about 15 by 15 inches, or a trifle larger. Must be in working order.

Apply, stating terms, &c., to G. W.

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1893. [1012]

### HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUMMER CHARGES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

for BOARD and LODGING in ROOMS facing

Pedder Street or to the Eastward.

FURNISHED ROOMS without Board

\$45 Per Month.

Apply to Manager and/or Secretary.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1893. [1587]

### THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS.

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE undersigned has always thought that

such a place as this was the one thing

needed to be in between HONG KONG and the

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, providing it be

First-class in every detail. A place where one

may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK

at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later

if notice be given. He is also prepared to

SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES

per Menu or Order—the Parties sending

Dishes, &c., for name and Cash. Seals on

application.

Monthly Board for One Person:—\$35.00

THIRTY " " " " " " " " " " " "

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always

on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast:—\$0.50

Dinner:—\$0.75

Special Tiffin and Dinners served

in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [1928]

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UN-

FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and

Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,

2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [190]

### J. W. KEW & CO'S

STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and

CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of

TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by

J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages

derived from their being able to Supply their

Water in one-fifth the time occupied by the

old fashioned and obsolete hand pump.

No impeding the loading or discharging of

Cargo.

Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & Co.,

c/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1893. [1584]

## Insurances.

### THE STANDARD.

#### ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES

of this form of Assurance, the

following may be mentioned:—

(a)—It secures an immediate Provision

for wife and family or other rela-

tives in event of early death.

(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment

for the regular accumulation of

small fixed sums of money.

(d)—The Surrender and loan values are

larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN

THREE YEARS IN FORCE—

should the Policy-holder wish to dis-

continue future payments—he will

be entitled to receive, on application,

a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a

proportionate amount of the Sum

Assured, as explained in the Pros-

pectus.

Full particulars on application,

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747]

### SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NEW ZEALAND.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on

favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal

to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [415]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED:—\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,

&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [173]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$813,333.33

EQUAL TO " " " " " " " " " " " "

RESERVE FUND " " " " " " " " " " " "

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LO YUK MOON, Esq.,

LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [974]

## Intimations.

### VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

#### AQUATIC SPORTS.

TO be held in front of the PRAYA RECLAMA-

TION WALL, opposite the CRICKET

GROUND.

TO-DAY

(THURSDAY) AND TO-MORROW,

the 21st and 22nd September, 1893.

Tickets of admission for the enclosure for

Non-Members may be obtained from the Club

Steward.

E. D. SANDERS,

Hon. Secretary V.R.C.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1893. [1032]

### THE PHARMACY,

16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to

inform the Residents of Hongkong and

the Shipping Community, that they purpose

OPENING at the above address in a few days

a First-class Drug Store. The store will be

managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist

who will take every care that all Drugs and

Chemicals used in the compounding of pre-

scriptions are Pure and Fresh.

FLETCHER & Co. will have on hand a good

selection of Druggists' Sundries and Patent

Medicines.

The exact date of Opening will be announced

later.

FLETCHER & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1893. [989]

### D. R. KNORR'S

LION BRAND

ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TWICE.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious

remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MI-

GRANE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE,

ERYSIPLAS, HOOPING COUGH, and

many other complaints. It is also the very

best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the

Medical Faculty. Ask for DR. KNORR'S

ANTIPYRINE. Each Tin bears the inventor's

signature "KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vaseline; its

effect is stimulating the closing up of Wounds,

is described in the following:

To be had at every reputable Chemist and

Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China

Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for

China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1893. [408]

## Intimations.

### SHOOTING SEASON 1893!

FOWLING PIECES IN CASES WITH IMPLEMENTS.

MARTINI-HENRI MATCH RIFLES, WINCHESTER CARBINES, COLTS'

"LIGHTNING" CARBINES, REVOLVERS.

ELLY'S CARTRIDGE CASES:—

METAL-COVERED, GREEN, BLUE and BROWN.

CARTRIDGES LOADED with (E.C.) or "ALLIANCE" GUNPOWDER.

FIGOU, WILKS and LAWRENCE'S "ALLIANCE" SPORTING POWDER.

NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT.

WADS, CAPS, LOADING MACHINES, RE-CAPPERS, CARTRIDGE BELTS and BAGS,

GUN CLEANERS, &c., &c.

JANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1893. [1071]

## THE

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS:—THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East,

affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of

the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf

(the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping

Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being

under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to

spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public

BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour

adjoints the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers

and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [108]

### W. BREWER.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in BROWN RUSSIAN and

MOROCCO LEATHER.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES in MOROCCO LEATHER.

LADIES' TENNIS SHOES, "The Renshaw."

NEW STOCK BRIAR PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

SPLENDID STOCK OF ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS and other PICTURES.

NEW PATENT OPAQUE BANK ENVELOPES.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

2/- to 3/-

\$2.00.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD

Hongkong, 26th August, 1893. [659]

### CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the







necessary expenses he sold his only daughter for \$150, but "misfortunes never come singly," and he was robbed of the money while on his way. A novelty has been introduced into the form of cheap Chinese literature, with the view of encouraging reading amongst the poorer classes. The books are neatly got up and of a handy size, and are on various subjects, some classical and some historical, with a large proportion of simple moral tales.

We do not hear of any great amount of damage having been done by the blow of Monday last. Here and there tiles were lost, and stucco washed away by the driven rain, but beyond this the foreign houses suffered but little. We were sorry to see that three or four of the noble firs on the hill had fallen. There was some little trouble on the river as usual, and one of the foreign cargo-boats laden with tea came to grief.

H.E. Loong-jung-lin, the 2nd degree examiner, arrived here on Sunday last and went yesterday to the Examination Hall, where he will remain until the examinations are finished. It is usual for these examinations to take place on the same date throughout the 18 provinces, but this year in Shan-shi they are postponed until November on account of the flood, while in Peking we understand they will not be held at all this year owing to the Hall having been washed away.

The *Litigant* has issued a proclamation informing the people that it has come to his knowledge that some of the traders through the various streets are not fairly dealt with by the officers in charge, that the tax is not fairly paid, whereby the government are considerable losers, and he calls upon the traders to assist the government in seeing that the full amount is paid. That the traders pay the full amount is very certain, and we do not see how they can tell how much it goes to the government, how much into the pockets of the rascally runners.

There is fighting going on at Cheong-loo between the town people and the neighboring country people, and has been in progress, off and on, for some time past. It arose, it is said, from the persistent ill-treatment of the villagers by the citizens whenever they entered the gates. In most of the combats, which up to the present were carried on with bombs, bricks and stones, the town folk have had the best of it, as their combat force generally outnumbered that of the villagers, but it appears that the latter in the last fight, worked up into a state of exasperation, used fire arms, and utterly routed their foes. It is somewhat strange that the authorities have not interfered to stop this rioting.—*Echo*.

#### AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF THE PO LEUNG KUK.

The *L. and C. Express*, in re-echoing the sentiments so freely expressed by the *Telegraph* with reference to the Po Leung Kuk Ordinance, passed in the Legislative Council, observes:—In passing the Bill giving the Po Leung Kuk a subsidy, and transferring the powers previously vested in the Registrar-General under the 1890 Ordinance, the Legislative Council of Hongkong has certainly run counter to the main body of opinion in the colony. We would certainly recognize the good intentions done by the society; but to transfer, in the way that has been done by the Ordinance, all the safeguards hitherto held by the Registrar-General, who now becomes only a member of the governing committee of the society, and liable to be ousted on an emergency, scarcely seems wise. The Hon. T. H. Whitehead has taken up a strong position in the matter, and has addressed the Secretary of State to disallow or amend the Ordinance. It is inadvisable that the Registrar-General should be of the governing body—he might be ex-officio chairman, with a power of veto, subject to appeal to the Governor. But this officer should be outside the ordinary committee, have no vote, and not be watch as the representative of the Government, which bestows \$20,000 a year to assist in the good work of the society in rescuing women and children. We do not wish to see the society drift into the power wielded at one time by the Tung Wah Hospital, and care must also be taken in this direction. We trust the Secretary of State will bestow the necessary attention on the Bill, for it has been drawn and passed in too indefinite and loose a manner, and now has a political status on a body that should exist purely for philanthropic considerations.

#### MISREPRESENTATION BY A BANK DIRECTOR.

Mr. H. R. Hopkins, Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dun, has lately been engaged in hearing a suit in connection with the late Himalaya Bank, which has excited much interest in the North-West Provinces. The plaintiff, Mr. Macauliffe, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, sued Mr. Charles Wilson, a director of the late Himalaya Bank, for Rs. 20,950, being the price paid by the former to the latter for 14 shares in the Himalaya Bank. The plaintiff alleged that he was induced to purchase these shares, he being already a shareholder in the bank, in September and the following months of 1890, by fraudulent misrepresentations made to him by the defendant, both directly and by means of the issue of false balance-sheets to which he was a party. The defendant denied the allegations made by the plaintiff.

The case was heard at considerable length, and was warmly contested. In delivering judgment, Mr. Hopkins said:—"The agreement between the parties was that the defendant should transfer to the plaintiff certain shares in the Company in question. The result of that transfer was that the plaintiff became a member of the partnership constituting the Company, and contracted with the other members to be bound by the articles of association. The plaintiff once effected the agreement between the plaintiff and defendant became merged in the former's contract with the Company, and if plaintiff wished to rescind the contract, it would be necessary for him to sue the Company. He could not sue the Company for damages for any fraudulent misrepresentation made to him, unless he first rescinded the contract, as he would in effect be suing himself, and if he became impossible to sue for rescission, the plaintiff would have no remedy against the Company at all. I now turn to the question of what it is necessary for the plaintiff to prove in order to succeed in his present suit. I have said that it must be fraud, and without going into all the rulings that have been cited to me, I may take as a definition of fraud the summary given by Lord Herschell in the case *Derry v. Peek* (14 C. A., p. 374):—"First, in order to constitute an act of fraud there must be proof of fraud, and nothing short of that will suffice. Secondly, fraud is proved when it is shown that a false representation has been made (1) knowingly, or (2) without belief in its truth, or (3) recklessly, careless whether it be true or false. Although I have treated the second and third as distinct cases, I think the third is but an instance of the second, for one who makes a statement under such circumstances can have no real belief in the truth of what he states. To prevent a false statement being fraudulent there must be some belief in the truth of the statement."

truth. I shall show when I come to a consideration of the evidence that the defendant had knowledge of and kept silence as to facts, the disclosure of which would certainly have prevented the plaintiff from purchasing shares in the Himalaya Bank. Mere silence is not fraud except when the duty of disclosure is laid upon the party keeping silence, and that duty, as I have already said, is laid upon the defendant in the present case. It will thus be seen that the question to be considered in this case is not what the defendant's knowledge was at the time that he sold his shares to the plaintiff, but what active misrepresentation he made or caused to be made. I now come to the consideration of the evidence. The misrepresentations alleged by the plaintiff are of two kinds: firstly, the false balance-sheets issued half-yearly before the date of the purchase of the shares, and, secondly, the false statement made to the plaintiff by the defendant of word of mouth. The plaintiff has said in the course of his evidence there were six matters influencing his mind at the time of agreeing to the purchase, viz.—

1. The favourable half-yearly reports for several years.

2. The large reserve fund which was continually given in detail in the half-yearly reports.

3. The statements in the half-yearly reports showing that the Bank was improving on each preceding half-year.

4. The payment of 10 per cent dividend advertised in the preceding July.

5. Mr. Wilson's own statement as to the prosperity of the Bank.

6. The statements of the two other directors, Mr. Munton and Captain Leahy.

"I am not sure that the plaintiff was, as a matter of fact, actually influenced by all these considerations, but he might have been, and I will deal with them." The judge found, on a review of the evidence, that the defendant was not responsible for all these matters. There was, for instance, no proof of any conspiracy between him and the other directors to assist him in getting rid of his shares. The court, however, held it proved that the balance sheets, at any rate from 1886, were false, and that in regard at least to the balance-sheet for the year 1889, the defendant knew that it was false. So also, as to the knowledge on the part of the defendant, it was found to be proved in respect of other matters which ought to have been disclosed to the plaintiff.

He continued:—"As regards the defendant's knowledge, I have no doubt that it was enough to prevent him, if he were an honest man, from selling his shares." I do not say that he knew that the Bank was absolutely insolvent, and that the plaintiff must inevitably lose his money, but he knew and concealed facts, the disclosure of which he must have known would have prevented the plaintiff from buying shares. I will take first the statements made by the judge of Saharanpur:—"I did not know that the Bank was insolvent in 1890, I did, when the questions were framed, know that the Bank was in a bad condition. Our investigation into accounts was going on from May till September 1890. I thought the Bank was in an unsound condition, in that the capital was very nearly, if not all, gone. I did sell my shares knowing this." The questions referred to were a list drawn up by the directors in Mr. Wilson's absence, to be answered by him on his return. They were drawn up between May and September 1890. The manner in which the questions are framed shows this. Let me take examples:—

"II. Jager's account, Hampton Court. Why was this entered into, when Moss was well acquainted with the fact that the property was mortgaged to the full extent to the Dohi and London Bank?"

"VI. Jager now owes the Bank about Rs. 1,500, and Mrs. Jager about Rs. 15,000, a total of about Rs. 16,500. Presuming that the Bank holds all Jager's property (except Hampton Court), how much does Moss consider it worth?"

"VII. Will Moss suggest a scheme for the Bank to recover this large account? This debt alone, if not settled, amounted to more than three-quarters of the Bank's Capital."

"IX. Liddell's overdraft, Rs. 69,801.12. Will Moss kindly state on what security these large advances were made. Liddell is attempting to gild a lying by publishing a local paper, is not possessed of any property, and has no other means of support."

"X. Miss Liddell Rs. 16,709.13. Why was this loan granted, when the manager knew better than any one else that the lady was living on the charity of her brother and others? How is the money to be recovered?"

"I cannot conceive anything more hopeless than these accounts. Again, take the account of Heang and Co., Rs. 21,778.5. The Directors ask:—

"Will the manager explain why and on what security he allowed this large account to a man who he knew had not a penny in the world, and was struggling to make a living by selling cakes and sweets? Will the manager show the means to recover this money?"

"It would require a very sanguine mind to regard an otherwise bad debt as a debt of Rs. 20,000 to a man who appears to have been in the position of an itinerant cake vendor." Other transactions of the same kind were also pointed out. Regarding the sale of the Himalaya Bank shares to the plaintiff the facts are peculiar. "In the course of an interview," the judge says, "the plaintiff mentioned that he was selling shares in the Crown Brewery Co. Government also took place with the plaintiff as to what the plaintiff should do with the money he got from the sale of his Crown Brewery shares, and in what he should invest it. The form the conversation then took is stated by the plaintiff to be this. He asked the defendant what would be the stamp duty payable on the transfer of 100 Crown Brewery shares. The defendant then said: 'You have been buying shares in the Himalaya Bank, and if you wish to have any more money that you are getting money, I know a native who would do you a cheap.' Defendant said he would let the plaintiff know the native's name afterwards. Defendant stated that the native would sell the shares at Rs. 100, and this being a low price led the plaintiff to question the defendant as to whether the shares were a good investment. The defendant said, 'Yes, a very good investment. The Bank is on a thoroughly sound footing and we have declared and paid the usual dividend of 10 per cent.' According to the defendant, after the question had arisen as to what the plaintiff should do with his money the plaintiff, after asking if the defendant knew of any good speculation, asked: 'Are there any Himalaya Bank shares for sale?' and defendant said: 'Yes, there are some belonging to my brother's estate, and I will sell some myself.' According to the defendant's account no mention was made of the native until the plaintiff had purchased the 100 shares, and the question of the purchase of the other 47 shares had arisen. The defendant goes on to say that at a second interview the plaintiff came and said he had determined to buy Himalaya Bank shares, and asked defendant what he would sell them for. The latter said at Rs. 100 and the plaintiff agreed to buy 100. Subsequently, at a third interview, the plaintiff agreed to purchase 47 more shares, and it was then that the native was mentioned. Now there is nothing in this history of the transaction between the parties to indicate that the defendant made any false representation to the plaintiff. But it does appear to me that the defendant used a certain

amount of artifice. I am not prepared to say that the whole mention of Kessari Mool (the native who was supposed to be willing to sell shares) was misleading, but it is significant that although originally named as a witness he was not called. It certainly is a defendant took advantage of Kessari Mool's real or fictitious willingness to sell his shares in order to divert attention from his own intention to do so. Looking at the knowledge which the defendant had in his mind of the affairs of the Bank, I cannot help concluding that he tried to avert the suspicion which would naturally fall on the sale of shares by himself, a director, by representing first that other people wished to sell. The question of what actual verbal representations were made by the defendant is a very difficult one to decide. I do not believe the plaintiff's statements on the subject. The plaintiff's evidence all through consists rather in the putting forward of arguments than in the statement of facts. But looking to the ordinary course of human conduct it seems impossible that all the negotiations between the parties passed without any mention being made, or any question asked with regard to the condition of the Bank. And when that is mentioned in a do or that question asked, it is impossible that the defendant, with the knowledge he possessed of the Bank's position, did not either make some fraudulent misrepresentation or avoid making it by some fraudulent artifice. There is a mass of evidence on the record which is not directly relevant, and with which it is not necessary for me to deal. It has been useful perhaps as affording materials from which to judge the condition of the transaction between the parties, which is in question. It has been useful to the parties for ulterior purposes. I consider the greater part of it irrelevant, but it is difficult to check such examination as to credit. For the defendant it was stated at one time that he wished to show that the plaintiff was not entitled to relief on the ground that he had himself subsequently sold Himalaya Bank shares. He has very properly abandoned that position. It is as much as to say that A. is justified of the theft of B's umbrella, if B. subsequently steals C's. There is one point, however, in the dealings between the parties which took place after the sale of the shares, on which the defendant tells us as showing that he made no misrepresentation to the plaintiff. It is a statement made in a letter of the 4th March 1890 to the defendant. 'You were quite right in selling, and I cannot blame you if the worst comes to the worst.' In commenting on this sentence, counsel for the parties have been considering the propriety of the defendant's conduct in considering their own clients' honourable men, and their opponents' honourable men, and I may say, no such delusion. I wonder that the defendant has not considered that justification by a person of the character ascribed by him to the plaintiff in such a thing after all. The construction I put up on the statement is that the plaintiff applauded the defendant's sagacity in taking advantage of his special sources of knowledge to get rid of his shares: the distance of the transaction did not strike the plaintiff: why should it? He was doing exactly the same thing himself. It was a successful piece of dishonesty which he was anxious to imitate. Let us quote the whole context: 'I would request the favour of your enlightening me and giving me your advice as to whether I ought to sell, and at what rate? You were quite right in selling, and I cannot blame you if the worst comes to the worst, but I think you ought to give me your candid advice now that matters appear to have been settled. The plaintiff subsequently found it not incompatible with a tender interest for the widow and orphan of Mossoroff to sell 100 Himalaya Bank shares. But the plaintiff's character and conduct are not material to the present suit. His statement, however, that he could not blame the defendant for what he had done is, I think, satisfactorily explained in the above manner. The conclusion I come to on the whole case is that the defendant did use fraud in order to induce the plaintiff to purchase from him the shares in question."

"The second issue is, to what relief is plaintiff entitled? He is entitled to sums paid to the defendant, i.e. Rs. 16,770 less dividends received by him on account of the 147 Himalaya Bank shares before the failure of the Bank, and interest at 6 per cent. (I see no reason for his charging 12) from the date the sums were paid till the date of the institution of the suit, and after that date until realization at the same rate. I give plaintiff a decree accordingly, with costs."

*Stateman.*

#### NEWS AND GOSSIP.

London is rejoicing in having finally got rid of the *fly*.

It has been intensely hot throughout England, causing many deaths by sunstroke.

There will soon be seven tunnels running under the bed of the river Tyne at Glasgow.

Penetration has been granted on telephone wires in Manchester to be placed underground.

Birmingham has been successfully operating a storage battery street railway system for over a year.

In Australia, it is said, telephonic messages have been successfully transmitted over wire fences.

Growing crops in the district of Thora, East Prussia, were flooded by the overflow of the river Vistula.

There is to be the first town in Europe to adopt the trolley system for propelling cars on street railroads.

The total amount of bog land in Ireland is 8,300,000 acres. The average depth of an Irish bog is twenty-six feet.

What is probably the first sea-going vessel of aluminium is being constructed in the dockyards of the Loire, in France.

There are more than five hundred thousand Hindus in Bombay, about one hundred and sixty thousand Mohammedans.

The terrible method of punishment known as impaling, once in great vogue in Turkey, was abandoned by the Sultan in 1855.

A type of firearm has been invented in England by which compressed gas is utilized instead of powder as a propelling force.

A line of street-cars, each car operated by a storage battery of sixty-four cells under the seats, has been started in Milan, Italy.

An electric road, twenty-seven miles long, is projected through the fastnesses of the Tyrol, between Riva and Pinole.

The British Government has offered to cooperate with the U. S. Government in the matter of ridding the North Atlantic of derelicts.

Two street-car lines, each six miles long, in Paris, are successfully operated by storage batteries, and another line is about to adopt the system.

The new *Guineer Lucania*, which made 234 miles in 10 hours on her last trip, is probably the quickest better ship than the *Compania* in every respect.

The harvest in Ireland this year are fully a month earlier than any before recorded, and are the most abundant that country has been blessed with for twenty-five years.

The Jewish colonies in Jerusalem, established by Sir Moses Montefiore, is growing. It is said to be doing well and paying expenses. New houses are in process of erection.

A London inventor has projected a vast water scheme to enable the gold deposits in the interior of Western Australia to be worked with advantage, by means of artesian well water.

The Chamber of Commerce of Rouen has erected a clock-tower which gives the time on three sides and the height of the tide on the fourth, namely, that fronting the harbor.

According to a statement lately published by the London Mansion House, the city of London drinks every year 45,000,000 gallons of malt liquor, 8,000,000 gallons of wine and 4,500,000 gallons of spirits.

At the meeting of the British Medical Association in London a few weeks ago, one of the leading experts announced that there had been a great increase in the patients in English insane asylums since 1880.

All the smokeless powder made in Russia during the last eight months has been found to become useless shortly after having been stored. Efforts are being made to remedy the defect, but so far they have been fruitless.

The proposed railroad between the Indian Ocean and Victoria Nyassa, which was surveyed by the British Government, is likely to be built, as the officials say the work is practicable. The road will measure nearly 700 miles in length.

A Liverpool policeman, who, as he thought, swallowed a sixpence thirteen years ago, recently had a severe pain in his throat. A bit of coughing came on, and the long-lost coin, half of its original thickness, was released from his throat.

Miss Dudley, an English bicyclist, holds the record for long-distance riding by women. She made the distance of 100 miles, between Hitchin and Lincoln, in a little more than seven hours, at an average speed of nearly fourteen miles an hour.

In London some thousands of women and girls belong to what are called club clubs, a small sum being paid by each member weekly in order that several times yearly all may meet at some public house and drink what has been contributed.

The nickel-in-the-slot machines are to be abolished on Parisian boulevards, the Prefect of Police having decided that they can only be set up in railway stations or similar places, where some one will be responsible for their being kept in order.

For the first time in the history of public dinners a woman has responded to the toast, "The Army." The occasion was a dinner in honor of the British trained nurses, and the response was made by Miss Loch, Superintendent of the Indian Army Nursing Service.

Recent excavations near Bologna have unearthed ancient tombs containing many pottery vases and a wealth of bronzes—pins, knives, razors, horse-bit, buckles and boxes. The most important find is a small chariot of bronze, which has been mounted in the Museum of Bologna.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried Scott's Emulsion in a case of impoverished blood, with scrophulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."—A. TEMPLE FRANKS, 22, Leadenhall Park, Stoke Newington, N. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.

*Advt.*

#### Today's Advertisements.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. the Governor Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

AT WEST POINT, NEXT TO JARDINE'S WHARF.

PROFESSOR MAX EXHIBITION OF WILD ANIMALS.

TIGERS, LEOPARDS, PANTHERS, BEARS, MONKEYS, &c., &c.

Splendid collection of SNAKES.

Performance EVERY EVENING, at 9 P.M., and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.30.

Animals on view every Afternoon (except Saturday) from 2 to 6 P.M. Admission 25 cents.

PRICES AS USUAL. Children and Amateurs Half-price. Hongkong, 20th September, 1893. [1021]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship "FORMOSA."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 21st September, 1893. [1026]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TACOMA."

FROM TACOMA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

DODWELL, GARILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st September, 1893. [1035]

GYMKHANA.

IT is notified for information that permission has been GRANTED for Event No. 5 in Gymkhana Programme to take place inside the TRAINING TRACK RAILS at the WONG-NEI-CHONG RECREATION GROUND.

A. H. THOMAS, Captain, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 21st September, 1893. [1035]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be NO COMPETITION on SATURDAY owing to the Gymkhana. ED. ROBINSON, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 21st September, 1893. [1035]

## Intimations. CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

HAVE JUST LANDED ENGLISH-MADE FOWLING PIECES with CASE and IMPLEMENTS \$50 and upwards.

ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES, BAGS and BELTS, NEW CASTLE CHILLED SHOT, SHOOTING STOCKINGS in great variety, DAWSON'S TAN LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES, BROWN CANVAS WALKING and TENNIS SHOES, DOG COLLARS in NICKEL, BRASS and LEATHER, DOG CHAINS, &c.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD. 18, Praya Central, Hongkong. [52]

## SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES

The only remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitoes and other venomous insects.

By burning one of SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES in the room before going to bed.

PERFECT REST UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED, as the fumes from the Cone drive away, supply or kill all insects, thus rendering Mosquito Curtains Quite Unnecessary.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance.

Manufactured Only in the Laboratories of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, ENGLAND.

Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers; and by A. S. WATSON & CO., Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Treaty Ports.

## Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 125.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 21st instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 21st September, 1893. [1029]

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER, HONGKONG, No. 218, S.C.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above Chapter will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited. Hongkong, 21st September, 1893. [1037]

## Intimations.

AN APPEAL. THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CANINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [1001]

LEVY HERMANOS. JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.

Sole Agents for PATRICK PHILLIPS & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office. 7741

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS. No. 48, Queen's Road Central. 1693

CHS. J. GAUFF & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Vigneron and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPTICAL GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road Central. 1694

PORTLAND CEMENT.

MANUFACTURED BY THE ONODA CEMENT COMPANY, AND THE NIKON CEMENT COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to Execute Orders at Moderate Prices.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents. Hongkong, 13th September, 1893. [990]

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON, COAL CONTRACTOR, COMPRADORE and STEVEDORE.

SHIPS VISITING MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c. WATER and BALLAST BOATS. Manila, 15th March, 1893. [1338]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY. Hongkong, 21st Sept., 1893. [1028]

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL, AMOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors. An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

An experienced Matron will be in attendance for Lady Visitors. Terms Moderate. R. HELLWIG, Proprietor. Amoy, 13th September, 1893. [1019]

KAIKATEI HOTEL, KOWAKI-DANI, HAKONE, JAPAN.

SEVEN hundred feet above Miyazohita, picturesquely situated on the Hakone hills, enjoying a Cool Breeze throughout the Summer months, and commanding the Finest Scenery in the district.

Excellent Accommodation for VISITORS, including private suites of rooms, HOT MINERAL BATHS and WATERS (highly recommended by the Medical Faculty), a First-class Cuisine, good attendance, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, &c., &c. Charges strictly moderate. Y. HOSHINO, Proprietor. 8911

FUJIYA HOTEL, MIYAZOHITA, HAKONE. Four and a half hours from Yokohama. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS. THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS. TWO NEW ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES. EXCELLENT CUIS



## The Share Market.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—100 per cent. prem. sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—On £8.10 bid up—60 per cent. dis. buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, \$100 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—50 cents, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £20, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per share, sales.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$49 per share, ex div., sellers.

North China Insurance—Tie. 115 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$112 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.

On T. Insurance Company, Limited—Tie. 150 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$195 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$35 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$10 per cent. discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$41 per share, sales and buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—71 per cent. premium, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$19 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co's Six per cent. Debentures—\$8, sellers.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Shampan Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

Panjoon Mining Co.—\$5 per share, sales and buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—10 cents, per share, sellers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$55 per share, buyers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$75 per share, sales and buyers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—n/a.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sales and buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$32, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

Dakin, Crockett & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sales.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$54 per share, sales and buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$18 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$67 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$1, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$67 per share, sellers.

## EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 2/5

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/5

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/5

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/5

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/5

On PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/09

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/17

On INDIA—

T. T. .... 104

On Demand ..... 104

On SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. .... 74

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 74

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. W. G. Allen. Mr. J. Kirkwood.

Mr. L. Baudet. Mr. Baron von Korff.

Mr. J. Edwards. Mr. A. Messy.

Captain Beugnot. Mr. T. Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgen. Mr. H. Morf.

Mr. M. F. Coster. Mr. F. W. Phillips.

Mr. C. A. Field. Mr. M. Seiler.

Mr. O. Gibelin. Mr. F. E. Shean.

Mr. O. Haack. Mr. L. Stangen.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Addison. Mr. W. H. R. Loxley.

Mr. A. Cumming. Mr. MacLean.

Mr. F. Deacon. Mr. McArthur.

Mr. F. East. Mr. W. Ramsay.

Mr. E. Faber. Mr. H. W. Robertson.

Mr. S. Forsyth. Mr. A. E. Skeels.

Mr. Thos. Howard. Mr. Sparrow.

Capt. and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.

Mr. Andrew Johnston. Mr. E. Tomlin.

Mr. V. Kofas.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Malwa*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 19th instant at 5 a.m., and may be expected here on the 24th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & M. S. S. Co's steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, leaves Yokohama on the 20th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

The P. & M. S. S. Co's steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 19th instant.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co's steamer *Wing-sang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 19th instant, and is expected here on the 22nd.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co's steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 19th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, and may be expected here on the 20th proximo.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Shiro' line steamer *Dunblair* left Singapore on the 19th instant, and may be expected here on the 21st.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co's steamer *Peking* left Singapore on the 19th instant, and is expected here on the 21st.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Clava*, from Genoa, left Bombay on the 19th instant, and may be expected here on the 22nd proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Java* left London for this port on the 20th ultimo.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20th September, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Baromet. inches and tenths.	Thermom. Fahr. and Cen.	Thermom. Farenh. tenths.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.	Sea state.	Barom. at base.
Wadsworth	30.05	71	---	---	NSW	1	b	---	---
Wanchow	30.03	70	---	---	NSW	1	b	---	---
Nagasaki	30.02	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Amoy	30.01	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Swatow	30.00	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Shanghai	29.99	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Yokohama	29.98	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Kobe	29.97	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Osaka	29.96	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Manila	29.95	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Cebu	29.94	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Colon	29.93	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
San Francisco	29.92	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
London	29.91	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Paris	29.90	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Bombay	29.89	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Calcutta	29.88	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Madras	29.87	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Simla	29.86	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Lahore	29.85	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Delhi	29.84	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Rangoon	29.83	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Batavia	29.82	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Sourabaya	29.81	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Manila	29.80	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Cebu	29.79	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Colon	29.78	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
San Francisco	29.77	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
London	29.76	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Paris	29.75	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Bombay	29.74	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Calcutta	29.73	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Madras	29.72	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Simla	29.71	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Lahore	29.70	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Delhi	29.69	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Rangoon	29.68	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Batavia	29.67	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Sourabaya	29.66	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Manila	29.65	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Cebu	29.64	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Colon	29.63	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
San Francisco	29.62	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
London	29.61	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Paris	29.60	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Bombay	29.59	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Calcutta	29.58	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Madras	29.57	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Simla	29.56	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Lahore	29.55	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Delhi	29.54	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Rangoon	29.53	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Batavia	29.52	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Sourabaya	29.51	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Manila	29.50	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Cebu	29.49	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Colon	29.48	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
San Francisco	29.47	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
London	29.46	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Paris	29.45	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Bombay	29.44	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Calcutta	29.43	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Madras	29.42	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Simla	29.41	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Lahore	29.40	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Delhi	29.39	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Rangoon	29.38	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Batavia	29.37	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Sourabaya	29.36	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Manila	29.35	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Cebu	29.34	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Colon	29.33	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
San Francisco	29.32	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
London	29.31	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Paris	29.30	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Bombay	29.29	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Calcutta	29.28	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Madras	29.27	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Simla	29.26	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Lahore	29.25	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Delhi	29.24	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Rangoon	29.23	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Batavia	29.22	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Sourabaya	29.21	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Manila	29.20	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Cebu	29.19	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Colon	29.18	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
San Francisco	29.17	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
London	29.16	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Paris	29.15	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Bombay	29.14	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Calcutta	29.13	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Madras	29.12	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Simla	29.11	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Lahore	29.10	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Delhi	29.09	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Rangoon	29.08	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Batavia	29.07	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Sourabaya	29.06	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Manila	29.05	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Cebu	29.04	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Colon	29.03	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
San Francisco	29.02	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
London	29.01	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Paris	29.00	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Bombay	28.99	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Calcutta	28.98	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Madras	28.97	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Simla	28.96	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Lahore	28.95	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Delhi	28.94	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Rangoon	28.93	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Batavia	28.92	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Sourabaya	28.91	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Manila	28.90	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Cebu	28.89	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Colon	28.88	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
San Francisco	28.87	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
London	28.86	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Paris	28.85	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Bombay	28.84	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Calcutta	28.83	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Madras	28.82	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Simla	28.81	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Lahore	28.80	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Delhi	28.79	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Rangoon	28.78	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Batavia	28.77	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Sourabaya	28.76	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Manila	28.75	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---
Cebu	28.74	70	---	---	NE	1	b	---	---